

R430-100-2. DEFINITIONS.

- (1) **"Accredited College"** means a college accredited by an agency recognized by the United States Department of Education as a valid accrediting agency.

Rationale / Explanation

College coursework or degrees used by individuals to meet director qualifications must be from an accredited college. One easy way to determine if a college is accredited by an approved accrediting agency is if students at the college are eligible for federal financial aid. For information on accrediting agencies recognized by the U.S. Department of Education, see: <http://ope.ed.gov/accreditation/>

- (2) **"ASTM"** means American Society for Testing and Materials.

Rationale / Explanation

The ASTM tests cushioning materials used under playground equipment to ensure they provide adequate cushioning to prevent life-threatening injuries in case a child falls from the equipment.

- (3) **"Body Fluids"** means blood, urine, feces, vomit, mucous, saliva, and breast milk.

Rationale / Explanation

Body fluids can spread disease. For this reason there are rules related to the proper handling of body fluids.

- (4) **"Caregiver"** means an employee or volunteer who provides direct care to children.

Rationale / Explanation

Licensing rules specify criteria for caregivers, including, age, training, and background clearances. Licensing rules also specify various duties caregivers must perform.

- (5) **"CPSC"** means the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

Rationale / Explanation

The CPSC establishes safety standards for consumer products, including playgrounds, playground equipment, and cushioning materials.

- (6) **"Department"** means the Utah Department of Health.

Rationale / Explanation

The Utah Department of Health has the legal responsibility for regulating child care providers, as outlined in Utah Code, Chapter 26, Title 39.

- (7) **"Designated Play Surface"** means a flat surface on a piece of stationary play equipment that a child could stand, walk, sit, or climb on, and is at least 2" by 2" in size.

Rationale / Explanation

The height of a designated play surface on a piece of play equipment determines how much protective

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cushioning is required in the use zone under and around the equipment.

- (8) **"Direct Supervision"** for infants, toddlers, and preschoolers means the caregiver can see and hear all of the children in his or her assigned group, and is near enough to intervene when necessary. "Direct Supervision" for school age children means the caregiver must be able to hear school age children and must be near enough to intervene when necessary.

Rationale / Explanation

Children in care must always be under the direct supervision of a caregiver.

- (9) **"Disinfect"** means to eliminate most germs from inanimate surfaces through the use of chemicals registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as disinfectants in the manner described on the label, or through physical agents such as heat.

Rationale / Explanation

Disinfecting is used to remove disease-spreading germs from surfaces. Disinfecting is more rigorous than sanitizing, and is intended for surfaces that come into contact with body fluids. Disinfectant chemicals should not be used on surfaces that will go into children's mouths or touch their food, because chemical disinfectants are toxic. Disinfectants should not be sprayed when children are near enough to inhale the disinfectant.

One easy way to remember the difference between disinfecting and sanitizing is: "D" is for Disinfecting and Diapering (body fluids), and "S" is for Sanitizing and Snack (food service).

Surfaces must be clean before they are disinfected, because surfaces cannot be effectively disinfected unless they are first clean. An effective disinfectant can be made by mixing 1/4 cup of liquid chlorine bleach in 1 gallon of water, or 1 tablespoon of bleach in 1 quart of water, and allowing it to sit on the surface to be disinfected for 2 minutes before rinsing or wiping. CFOC, pgs. 417-418, 481, 483, 491

Bleach water solution loses its strength and is weakened by heat and sunlight. For maximum effectiveness a fresh bleach water mix should be made every day, and any leftover bleach water solution discarded at the end of the day. CFOC, pg. 417 Appendix I

- (10) **"Emotional Abuse"** means behavior that could impair a child's emotional development, such as threatening, intimidating, humiliating, or demeaning a child, constant criticism, rejection, profane language, and inappropriate physical restraint.

Rationale / Explanation

Emotional abuse is prohibited in child care centers, including when disciplining children.

- (11) **"Group"** means the children assigned to one or two caregivers, occupying an individual classroom or an area defined by furniture or another partition within a room.

- (12) **"Health Care Provider"** means a licensed professional with prescriptive authority, such as a physician, nurse practitioner, or physician's assistant.

- (13) **"Inaccessible to Children"** means either locked, such as in a locked room, cupboard or drawer, or with a child safety lock, or in a location that a child can not get to.

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(14) **"Infant"** means a child aged birth through 11 months of age.

(15) **"Infectious Disease"** means an illness that is capable of being spread from one person to another.

(16) **"Licensee"** means the legally responsible person or persons holding a valid Department of Health child care license.

Rationale / Explanation

The licensee is ultimately responsible for all aspects of the center's operation, and for the center's compliance with the licensing rules.

(17) **"Over-the-Counter Medication"** means medication that can be purchased without a written prescription from a health care provider. This includes herbal remedies.

Rationale / Explanation

Over-the-counter medications do not include topical antiseptic from a first aid kit, diaper cream, sunscreen, baby powder, or baby lotion.

(18) **"Parent"** means the parent or legal guardian of a child in care.

(19) **"Person"** means an individual or a business entity.

(20) **"Physical Abuse"** means causing nonaccidental physical harm to a child.

Rationale / Explanation

Physical abuse is prohibited in child care centers, including when disciplining children.

(21) **"Play Equipment Platform"** means a flat surface on a piece of stationary play equipment intended for more than one user to stand on, and upon which the users can move freely.

Rationale / Explanation

The height of a play equipment platform determines whether or not it requires a protective barrier to keep children from falling.

(22) **"Preschooler"** means a child aged 2 through 4, and 5 year olds who have not yet started kindergarten.

(23) **"Protective Barrier"** means an enclosing structure such as bars, lattice, or a solid panel, around an elevated play equipment platform that is intended to prevent a child from either accidentally or deliberately passing through the barrier.

Rationale / Explanation

Protective barriers are required on play equipment, if one or more platforms on the equipment reach a certain height, in order to prevent falls from the platform.

(24) **"Provider"** means the licensee or a staff member to whom the licensee has delegated a duty under

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this rule.

- (25) **"Sanitize"** means to remove soil and small amounts of certain bacteria from a surface or object with a chemical agent.

Rationale / Explanation

Sanitizing is used to remove disease-spreading germs from surfaces. This procedure is less rigorous than disinfecting, and is used for food preparation and removing germs from items that may be put in a child's mouth. For a surface to be considered sanitary, the number of germs must be reduced to such a level that transmitting a disease by that surface is unlikely. Sanitizers should not be sprayed when children are near enough to inhale the sanitizer.

One easy way to remember the difference between disinfecting and sanitizing is: "S" is for Sanitizing and Snack (food service), and "D" is for Disinfecting and Diapering (body fluids).

Surfaces must be clean before they are sanitized, because surfaces cannot be effectively sanitized unless they are first clean. An effective sanitizing solution can be made by mixing 1 tablespoon of liquid chlorine bleach in 1 gallon of water, or 1 scant teaspoon of bleach in 1 quart of water, and allowing it to sit on the surface to be sanitized for 2 minutes before rinsing or wiping. CFOC, pgs. 417-418, 481, 483, 491

Bleach water solution loses its strength and is weakened by heat and sunlight. For maximum effectiveness a fresh bleach water mix should be made every day, and any leftover bleach water solution discarded at the end of the day. CFOC, pg. 417 Appendix I

- (26) **"School Age"** means kindergarten and older age children.

- (27) **"Sexual Abuse"** means abuse as defined in Utah Code, Section 76-5-404.1.(1)(2).

- (28) **"Sexually Explicit Material"** means any depiction of sexually explicit conduct, as defined in Utah Code, Section 76-5a-2(8).

- (29) **"Stationary Play Equipment"** means equipment such as a climber, a slide, a swing, a merry-go-round, or a spring rocker that is meant to stay in one location when children use it. Stationary play equipment does not include:

- (a) a sandbox;
- (b) a stationary circular tricycle;
- (c) a sensory table; or
- (d) a playhouse, if the playhouse has no play equipment, such as a slide, swing, ladder, or climber attached to it.

Rationale / Explanation

Stationary play equipment must have clear use zones and protective cushioning under and around it, depending on the height of the equipment.

- (30) **"Toddler"** means a child aged 12 months but less than 24 months.

- (31) **"Use Zone"** means the area beneath and surrounding a play structure or piece of equipment that is designated for unrestricted movement around the equipment, and onto which a child falling from or

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exiting the equipment could be expected to land.

Rationale / Explanation

The use zone is the area under and around a piece of stationary play equipment where protective cushioning is required.